

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

TWO YEARS OF INTERESTING EXPERIENCE WITH THE NATIVES.

A Long Struggle With Danger and Suffering—Cruelty of the Chilians—A Terrible Journey—Crossing the Andes—A Wonderful Fish.

There is a big room or two up at Columbia college in which are spread abroad more than two years' experience in the philosophy of South America. The owner of these treasures is Dr. Henry H. Rosby, of Detroit, who left New York for a tour through Chile and Bolivia in the hope of discovering some of the fauna and flora of the Andes and the Amazon some valuable additions to the medicinal riches of the American pharmacopoeia.

Dr. Rosby's adventures were many and interesting. He met the sorocho in its native lair, did battle with the Caripuna Indians and the man-eating fish and alligators of the Beni river, broiled in the stench of La Paz, the filthiest city in the world, and he was obliged to travel by mule from Tacna to La Paz, a seven days' journey, going from Africa to Tacna by rail, a tough journey across a desert, without the shade of a spear of grass to relieve the monotony.

"The whole country of Africa and Tacna has been captured by the Chilians," said the doctor. "It is to be kept for ten years. At the end of that time the inhabitants will vote whether to remain in Chile or go back to Peru. The country which they must pay \$10,000,000 for the prize. Meanwhile Chile is doing everything possible to make things pleasant for the people with music and games. The Chilians' present purpose is to have a United States of South America, capturing the other countries little by little, and gradually adding to their strength and wealth. They are a blood thirsty people, loving war and extremely brutal in carrying it on. They murder men, women and children with impartial cruelty, ripping them open with big knives."

A TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

Our journey from Tacna was one of terrible suffering. It was upon a high table land, reaching an elevation of 16,000 feet, and for two days we journeyed at an average elevation of 14,000 feet. The air was so rarefied that we suffered much from sorcho, the chief symptoms of which were difficulty in breathing, prostration, muscular weakness, bleeding at the nose and ears. We passed the beautiful volcano of Taraco, which discharges across the road a river the water of which is fatal to human life. Men often commit suicide on the table land, they suffer so much from sorcho. There is also great danger from lightning, which is frequent and violent. At one time three members of a party in which I was were prostrated by lightning and a fourth was stricken blind for eleven days. The wind is so violent here that trees cannot grow, and the vegetation is mat like, closely hugging the ground.

Dr. Rosby crossed the Andes with much tribulation, and went to work among the valleys of the eastern slope. He advises investors to keep away from the old Spanish silver mines, and says that any belief that they were crudely worked is a mistake. The Spaniards did not leave much mineral richness behind in their mines. "In Bolivia," he said, "half the silver is counterfeit. A consul who had grown tired of making coin sold his counterfeiting machine to one of our party. The liveliest part of his journey was on the Beni river, where it was worth a man's life to take a bath, and where he lost his boots, his provisions and the Waterbury watches with which he was purchasing all sorts of valuable things from the natives. But he got through in spite of insects and monsters, and having only one day of fever in a land where fever goes on every bush, he satisfied himself that a scientific use of quinine makes a man impervious to it.

James Lick's Estate.

Mr. Cohen, of California, who has been a prominent lawyer on the coast, about the late James Lick recently said: "I made the interpretation of Mr. Lick's will, which the courts there accepted. Like many such wills drawn up by eccentric philanthropists, its interpretation was a dubious matter. Not only was the will liable to be misconstrued, but there were heirs who came forward with claims. In order to save something to the people, I proposed that the trustees of the estate disburse these heirs by a compromise. The principal heir got about \$300,000, if I correctly remember. There will not be enough money, probably, to carry out all of Mr. Lick's provisions, but a good deal will be done."

"Mr. Lick was a rather queer man to have a passion for astronomy. I have seen him often in California. He wore a high coat collar and a strange kind of a neck scarf, and a handkerchief of a sort of an old fashioned calico pattern. The people out there wonder where he got those scarfs from, as nothing like them could be found on the coast. He went out there at an early day, and bought ground by the acre where the city overgrown, until it was sold in costly building lots."—Guth in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Analyzed the Ashes.

Two barrels said to be filled with untrashed wheat were recently burned in Germany. They were insured, but it was impossible to collect, because the claim was made that the contents of the barrels were simply straw. When the affair got into the courts, chemical experts were called to analyze the ashes. Wheat contains a large quantity of phosphoric acid, almost ten times as much as does straw. Naturally, in the burning of the barrels, wood ashes, cement, and other mineral substances were mixed with the ashes submitted to the chemists, but none of these admixtures contain phosphoric acid. The experts found that out of two samples placed in their hands one contained 10.2 per cent, and the other 19 per cent, of the acid, thus proving conclusively that the farmers were in the right, and the insurance companies in the wrong.—Fireman's Herald.

El Shifaa (The Cure) is the title of the only medical journal published in Egypt. It is printed in Arabic.

passed the Chinese and Japanese ceramics, on the second floor Japanese and Chinese religions and on the third floor Hindoo, Greek and Roman religions. The library will be in the cupola.

For the moment the strange libelots are arranged without order in an apartment of the Avenue du Trocadero. On the walls rakishness, Japanese hangings, unroll their colors; a red one in the ante chamber represents the Japanese ladies. Here are vases full of Japanese ceramics, Satsumas, Minzeis, etc., all of great value. There are the most ancient specimens of Chinese fabrication. In one corner Hindoo divinities in bronze, wood and molded sand; in another a superb Vishnu lying on the serpent Oshha and floating on the ocean. Near are five manikins representing a Japanese scene, then two Japanese, who fight a duel by order of the emperor. They brandish their long lances, and these are the representatives, holding in his hand the goshu, surveys the combat. Behind each adversary is a witness, who looks on with more interest than those of French descent. It would require too much space for the mention of all these chimeras, which before long will be in their proper home.—Paris Cor. Chicago Times.

Fish Hooks Made by Machinery.

In olden times the hook had to be handled many times before completed. First the wire was cut to the right length for the size of the fish, then the hook was bent, and the next thing was to anneal the hook, then forge it on a drop press, next shear it on the same press, then grind the point, shape it, and after that eye or flute it. Then the hook was ready for tempering. These were all done with hand machines. I came to the conclusion that it was a slow process and invented the machine I have referred to above, which combine all of these hand machines into one. I am now at work on a machine expressly for trout hooks, and when completed it will turn out hooks at the rate of 150 per minute. At the present we make about 80,000 hooks per day, or a total of 24,000,000 per year.

The method of the automatic pattern machine is about as follows: The wire is taken from the coil the same as received from the mill and run through a revolving straightening machine, composed of pieces of steel secured in zigzag shape, which acts as a friction on the wire and straightens it. Then it is drawn on to a large wheel five feet in diameter (the process being the same as winding cotton on a spool) from the last end of the wire and is taken and put into the machine by an automatic feed by two rollers, one large and one small. Then it is sheared off, transferred and the eye is put on. It passes on and the bar cutter puts the barb on; then the forging dies take hold of it and flatten the point out; it still travels on and the shipping dies trim the blot off at an angle, which leaves a rugged point. It still travels further in the intricate machinery, when the rotary mills take the rough edge off the hook and then the other mills, made V shape, file on the clear. After that it is transferred to be shaped and then it is finished.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Low Caste of California Chinese.

The best proof of the low caste of the Chinese in California, is afforded by their faces. It is rare that one sees an intelligent face with any signs of good breeding in a stroll through the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. A few wholesale merchants there are of fine education, and the consulate contains several Chinese of high rank. These men have regular features, a clean skin, and great dignity of manner. In their rich silken dresses they stalk through the crowds of unsavory coolies with an air that seems to say: "There are human swine whose touch would defile the hem of our garments."

In fact, there is no greater living personification of pride of station than the Chinese mandarin. With his strongly marked features, his clear, pale, olive skin, his intelligent eye, and his haughty bearing, he presents the greatest contrast to the meager, stunted frame, the flat, Tartar face with its complexion resembling old bacon, the low, cunning expression, and the mixture of servility and insolence of the coolie.—George H. Fitch in The Cosmopolitan.

Conjugal Love Among Monkeys.

Very striking examples of conjugal love are found among certain species of monkeys. It has been observed especially in the American marmoset, which, on the other hand, shows in the case of the females a weakness of maternal feeling. The female of this species, having become tired of holding her offspring, has been seen to call the male to take care of it in his turn.

One of the marmosets of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris having died, the husband was inconsolable. He caressed for a long time the corpse of his companion, and when he was convinced of her death, he put his hand over his eyes and remained motionless, without taking food, until he succumbed himself. The marmoset was a handsome animal, and was only a female, and remains faithful to her mate to death.—Henry Howard in Cosmopolitan.

Present from the Sultan.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on his recent visit to the sultan of Turkey, had a very fine present made him in a strange manner. It seems the sultan wished to confer some personal decoration on him, which Mr. Chamberlain declined, and then his daughter, which was also declined. Then, when he was taking leave, the sultan placed an envelope in his hand, which Mr. Chamberlain put in his pocket and thought no more about it for several days. On opening it he found a very costly cigar case. It is described as being of dull red colored material with a crescent of rubies at the top, just below a crown of diamonds, and below that the initials "E. H." worked in diamonds also.—Boston Transcript.

Photographing a Midnight Landscape.

The fact has been satisfactorily established by various scientific researches, that many substances absorb luminous rays during the day, and at night emit these rays in such a manner as to impress photographic plates, although they may not be perceptible to the naked eye. Artists have not only succeeded in photographing the visible night phosphorescence of Mont Blanc's summit, but have even secured an impression of a midnight landscape—invisible to the eye—on the terrace of the observatory at Prague.—New York Sun.

Naturalist Clark, of Canada, says the bee's sting is by no means made for stinging only, but is used in doing the artistic work, capping the comb and infusing the formic acid, by means of which honey receives its keeping qualities. The sting is really a skillfully contrived little trowel, with which the bee finishes off and caps the cells when they are filled with honey. This explains why the honey extracted before it is capped over does not keep well. The formic acid has not been injected into it.—New York Sun.

El Shifaa (The Cure) is the title of the only medical journal published in Egypt. It is printed in Arabic.

ON HELEN'S CHECK.

On Helen's cheek was once a glow,
An arc of diamond gleamed below,
A silver ring, a jewel, a beauty
In total swiftness to and fro.

O flush of youth! O radiance of
The butterfly's Arabian wing!
The very argosies of morning
Dart from heaven's car to earth's thing.

On Helen's cheek a sprightly day,
From the east wind's caress it lay:
From Helen's cheek these twenty suns
Child lips have kissed the bloom away.

See! Time! record it not so fast,
The reign of roses overpast;
A victor pomp of tresses encircle
A loyal woman to the last.

So true of speech, of soul so free,
Of such a mellowed blue is she,
That girlhood's vision, long evanished,
Returns never to a memory.

No loss in her Love's self desert:
Up trembling to adoring eyes,
The sweet mirror of youth and beauty
Gleams on her cheek forever lies.

—House Ingenue in The Independent.

PERSIA'S RAGGED REGIMENTS.

Shabby Soldiers of the Shah-Thieving Officers and Their Plunder.

The Persian soldier, even on state occasions, presents generally a rather ludicrous appearance. He is clad in a blue tunic, and mostly of a deep blue color. It is made of what we call shirting, and when new is very suitable clothing in a warm country. But soon the military buttons begin to disappear and are replaced by substitutes of all sorts, shapes, colors and sizes. The hair disappears from the warrior's sheepskin shako, which quickly grows shabby on account of his habit of pulling it off to scratch his head. The coverings of no two men in the regiment are alike, and the whole crew presents a melancholy appearance.

But yet the Persian soldier does the best he can. Previous to a review or festival parade he may be seen carefully preparing a plume of white feathers, procured from the nearest domestic fowl, and binding them to a piece of stick. When this martial plume has attained the size of a lamp brush, he triumphantly affixes it to a shako. On the occasion of official illuminations composite candles are served out by the local governor at the rate of one to each man. The colonel has, of course, a greater number of men on his list than ever make an appearance; he keeps the difference. The other officers appropriate half the remaining candles. The non-commissioned officers eat (i. e. steal) a certain proportion, and at length one candle is served out to every five men. This is divided into five portions, a new wick is inserted, and, when the regiment is paraded, at a given signal a box of matches is passed round, and the regiment triumphantly presents arms with a lighted candle in each man's musket as per general order.

The pay of the Persian soldier is nominally seven toman (£2 15s) per annum and rations. He is lucky if he gets half his pay, which does not reach him till it has passed through the hands of many persons, his superiors. But his rations of three and a half pounds of bread a day are quite another matter. If his rations are tampered with the soldier mutinies at once, and there is no atrocity of which the Persian soldier is capable of his rations is incapable.—St. James Gazette.

Georgia Dialects.

In former days Georgia—that is the great crackerdom of Georgia—was settled from little colonies of other states and countries. Thus, each section preserved traces of the local dialect spoken in the region whence the settlers emigrated. In the mountain countries people say "weans" and "you'uns," "kin you'uns" tell "weuns" the way," etc. In wire grass Georgia these expressions are not used except in rare instances. In the mountains they call it a "hunk o' bread," meaning a piece. In the wire grass it is a "chunk o' bread." So it goes. What is common in one section is rare in another.

What is said of the whites is especially true of the negroes. The negroes of the northern and middle counties speak a dialect that is in many ways different from that of the southern. The negroes of the southern counties, whose gables is about as intelligible as the chatter of fire birds that infest their own tide water plantations. And yet the guileless author will have a conversation between two city hackmen and retire to his study and evolve a dialect sketch that is a cross between the tarheel twaddle and the talk of the typical dummy minstrel with formidable shirt front and curly cork accompaniments.—Atlanta Constitution.

His Salary Didn't Go Up.

"I had been working for three years for one of our old time wholesale houses," said a Detroit man who was calling up reminiscences, "and I finally concluded that I ought to have a raise of salary. I began on \$4 per week, and was raised to \$6, but then it was \$8 for two years. The head man of the firm was a cold, stiff, austere man, who seldom recognized an employee and was known to be hard headed. I hesitated a long time before daring to approach him on the subject nearest to my heart, but one day I slid into the private office when I knew he was alone."

"Well, sir," he snaps out, short as pie crust.

"I—I came to—"

"Come to what, sir?"

"I—I came to ask you if you—"

"If you didn't think?"

"See here, William," he said as he wheeled around on me, "if my daughter loves you, and you love her, I've no objection to your marriage. Fix it up between you and don't bother me again."

"The old reward!" He had a daughter, but I had never spoken to her in my life, and he knew it. He answered me the way he did to stop me from asking for a raise of salary. It was a year and a half before I was lifted to \$8 per week.—Detroit Free Press.

His Remarkable Trait.

A diner-out who had more than his share of the wine was carefully feeling his way home at night, when he unfortunately stumbled against the figure of a man sitting surrounded a statue. After having gone around it about seven times, the hopelessness of his situation flashed upon him, and he sank down upon the statue, giving up the idea of a desperate shriek: "The sounder! They've shut me in here!"—Chicago Tribune.

Electric Photographs.

Not long since were recorded some interesting experiments in which M. Ch. Zenger secured photographs in the darkness of a moonless night through the imperceptible phosphorescence of certain objects which had been brightly illuminated during the day. M. D. Tomasi has now described some even more remarkable effects under the euphonious name of "effluviography." By an exposure of a few minutes' duration he has impressed upon a photographic sensitive plate an image of an object through which silent discharge of electricity was passing, this result being obtained when care was taken to insure perfect darkness and with a current of too low tension to give any sign of light. The theory of the experimenter is that a body under electric influence emits "electric rays" analogous to the dark rays of the spectrum.—Arkansas Traveler.

The Globe's Rainfall.

From 34,000 to 35,000 cubic miles of rain falls every year upon the surface of this globe. The rivers carry off barely one-half; the rest disappears by evaporation, by the absorption of the earth, and by being taken up by plants, animals and mineral oxidation.—Chicago Times.

"One Cent Lunch" Stands.

A "one cent lunch" stand having been established in New York City, there is a demand for more of them. The bill of fare is soup, stewed fish, pork and beans, coffee, milk and bread.

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ABSTRACT OF
Annual Report to the Legislature,
Showing the condition of the Bloomfield Savings Institution on the morning of January 1, 1887.

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Loans on Bond and Mortgage (first liens) \$12,500.00
Interest on same 2,315.82
United States Bonds (market value) 13,500.00
Cash on hand and in banks 8,381.81
Total \$36,697.63

LIABILITIES.
Due Depositors, including interest to be credited this day \$88,192.69
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Interest is credited to depositors on the first day of January and July, on all sums which have remained on deposit for the three months or six months then ending. And this interest stands to the credit of the depositor the same as principal, and itself bears interest from those dates, as well as all new deposits made on or before the first business day in January, April, July and October.

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